

Did Pickett Lead On Gettysburg Field?

Moore's "Civil War" contains a description of this battle by G. J. Cross, who, in describing Longstreet's assault, says: "The men of the 1st North Carolina were their best officers went down. It was the turning point of the grand drama, and with the sun, on the 3d day of July, 1862, the glow of the drama faded forever. Although known as Pickett's charge, General Graham, whom I met yesterday, informs me that General Lee describes him as a coarse, brutal fellow and says he treated him with the greatest inhumanity after the battle, whilst others, as a prisoner, in his hands."

General Lee's letter to General Grant is a rebuke in advising him "to destroy both copies and the original and not to substitute one confined to casualties merely, and to omit all reflections, etc., stating that 'we had the enemy to fight, etc.'" and General Lee recently learned more of General Pickett's conduct from the article in the *Colonel Mosby's* article in Munsey's

5th Ala. B.	2	46	23
1st Tenn.	5	40	42
7th Tenn.	5	18	23
14th Tenn.	3	24	27
Totals	16	144	160
Captured, 517.			
Davis's Brigade:			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Staff	---	---	---
2d Miss.	48	198	285
11th Tenn.	32	170	202
42d Miss.	60	205	265
55th N. O.	32	159	198
Totals	180	717	897
Recaptitation:			
Killed	---	---	411
Wounded	---	---	1,899
Total	---	---	2,310
Captured, 517.			
Trimble's Division.			
Lane's Brigade:			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Staff	---	---	---

18th N. C.....	5	41	49
23d N. C.....	4	84	85
33d N. C.....	12	92	104
37th N. C.....	10	63	63
Totals	41	75	85

Scales' Brigade:

Staff	Killed.	Wounded.	Total
13th N. C.....	28	97	125
16th N. C.....	16	50	66
22d N. C.....	20	69	89
23d N. C.....	16	48	64
37th N. C.....	21	—	21
Totals	102	323	425

Captured, 110.
Recapitulation:
Killed 143
Wounded 671
Total 814

Captures.—Pickett's three brigades lost, killed and wounded, 1,366. Pettigrew's Brigade alone lost, killed and wounded 1,135, making only 261 less than Pickett's three brigades lost in killed and wounded.

These are the war records versus those you quote, viz.:
Pickett's three brigades: killed, 214; wounded, 1,150. Total, 1,364 (page 329).
Pettigrew's four brigades: killed, 411; wounded, 1,899. Total, 2,310 (page 333).

Adena contains reports of officers, which includes those captured, viz.:

Pickett's three brigades: killed, 224; wounded, 1,140; captured, 1,499. Total, 2,863.
Pettigrew's four brigades: killed, 411; wounded, 1,899. Total, 2,310 (page 333).
Trumble's two brigades: killed, 143; wounded, 671; captured, 110. Total, 924.

Figures disprove those M. Easley quotes, namely:
Six brigades—Heth and Trimble killed and wounded, 1,411. Captured, 1,571. Total, 2,982. Three brigades—Pickett killed and wounded, 1,435. Captured, 1,499. Total, 2,934.

The total number of killed and wounded in Pickett's fifteen Virginia regiments was 1,356. The total number of killed and wounded in five North Carolina regiments in Heth's command by Pettigrew) was 1,363, making sixty-three more of Pickett's fifteen Virginia regiments than in five of Heth's North Carolina regiments.

Captain W. R. Bond, who was supposed to be mortally wounded at Gettysburg, has made quite a study of casualties, and has unearthed many facts generally unknown to our people, and disproved many falsehoods of historians and others about the North Carolinians, Tennesseans, Mississippians and the Alabamians in Longstreet's assault. Pickett and his men have enjoyed so long the erroneous impression of having fought the battle that it is hard for some of them to realize that their soldiers were entitled to as much credit and honor as well as their best men. The truth lay dormant many years, but has again risen, and it hurts them fearfully. What a cowardly attack! Their men curse and call cowards after the fact. They were their equals or peers who had more killed and wounded than they and advanced as far or farther, some of them being killed on the high Rock Wall; some killed, wounded on both sides the lines, and some in the rear of the Yankees on the extreme left.

Captain Michie misquoted Captain Bond as saying that Captain Union told one word of praise of our Virginian, not even his commander-in-chief, General R. E. Lee," etc. On page 333 Pickett or Pettigrew? he will find the following: "The quality of the fighting inferred from anything in this paper that there has been any intention to reflect on all Virginia Infantry—from Stuart's minor brigade to the three regiments from Stuart's major brigade." "The three brigades were good troops. Perhaps there were others equally good."

Mr. Easley says, in his second article, "I am sorry to see your paper filled with quotations in regard to myself, but you would require a free press paper if you published it, so I refrain." I welcome the truth in regard to myself. Buncomb has no support in fact, and never proved any thing. Unlike Mr. Easley, I did not quote from memory, but from the War Records to which I have access. Corsets and corset strings are not worn on casualties or charge at Gettysburg, and no casualties are recorded.

I quote below extract from the Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger, August 1st, 1901, following:

"Remington, Fauquier County, Va.,
"Dear Sir,—It has been settled by officers of the United States Army that both the stutiger and Pettick's men went to higher work mark; that, ever far in the charge at Gettysburg. The Federal government has caused permanent marks to be placed at different points where Pettick's men got caught. The charge should ever last in the charge of Pickett's and Pettigrew men."
"Yours respectfully,
"CHAS. S. VENABLE."

P. S.—General Pettigrew was ever like a soldier and a very great loss to the grand old army of Northern Virginia.

Please note that he does not say word about General Pickett.

Captain W. R. Bond says: "There was no remark made by me in relation which I neglected at the time to inquire into, but which I have thought of several times since. He said, 'I regret that I have lived here without preferred charges that Pettick, and had him appear before a court martial.'"

Mr. Easley need not sleep, as the Third North Carolina Regiment was won laurels by hard fighting and service without my having to claim those of her Virginia or other comrades. I do not know where General Bond got his figures, but Mr. Easley will find the same figures in the War Records of all those engaged in Longstreet's assault and figure for himself. Every soldier knows that a general or division or any command should be kept in front and encourage his troops by his presence and not so far in the rear as to have them excluded by the smoke of battle. To compare this with General Trimble who rode back and forth, captured and sent to Johnson's Island prison. Also with General Pettigrew who, according to Colonel Beneha, was killed in the Confederate Veterans March 19th, 1901, at the Battle of Biddle Shepard, an aide-de-camp of the staff of General J. Johnston Pettigrew, who served this distinguished role in many battles, including Gettysburg. In many battles, including Gettysburg, was selected by General Pettigrew's horse was so far urged forward by his rider on the heights of Cemetery Ridge that the wall and head was over the further wall and head was agitated and fell. The General received a wound in the right hand. This wound caused him to postpone writing a report of the action which would have given North Carolina the credit of the great victory at Gettysburg." "At that time said Mr. Shepard, three North Carolina brigades were at the wall (Pettigrew's old bridge, Lam's Brigade and Scale's Brigade), and General Pender's Tennessee Brigade. Some of these troops were over the wall. Pettigrew was then commanding the division of Heth, who had been wounded on the afternoon of the first day of the battle. This division was supported by the two brigades of Pender's division; viz. Scales and Lane. On the Confederates retreat across the Potomac, General Pettigrew was ordered to lead General Lee to command his rear guard, and was mortally wounded at Falling Waters before his report of Gettysburg could be written.

...their statements "that Pickett's Virginians were the only troops who drove the Yankees from their works or went into their lines."

Colonel S. G. Shepard, of the Seventh Tennessee, who commanded the Archer's Brigade, says: Archer's Brigade remained at the works fighting, as long as any other troops either on the right or left, so far as I could observe.

Every flag of the brigade, excepting one, was captured at or within the works of the enemy. The First Tennessee, the color-bearers shot down, the last of whom were killed at the works, and the flag captured. The Thirteenth Alabama lost three in the same way, the last of whom was shot down. The Roman Legion of Tennessee lost three. The Fourth Tennessee had four shot down, the last of whom was at the works. The Seventh Tennessee had three of the color-bearers killed, the last of whom was shot down. The color-bearer of the flag was only saved by Captain (A. D.) Smith, tearing it away from the staff and bringing it away from his coat. The Thirteenth Alabama Battalion also lost their flag. The Roman Legion lost seven of their seven field officers who went into the charge, of whom only two came out. The rest were all wounded and captured. The men left in company officers and men were also.

Joseph H. Saunders, the major commanding Thirty-third North Carolina Infantry, says:

"After the subsequent measures, taken within about sixty yards of the stone wall where I was wounded and remained till the next day, when I was taken from the field by the enemy just before the battle, I distinctly remember seeing a Yankee color-bearer go into in front of the left of the regiment, get up and run away trailing his flag, but followed by his regiment, so that there was nothing to keep our regiment from going in and capturing the ranks. I was shot by the troops on the left (mentioned by General Lane in his report). At the time I was, by direction of Colonel Pettigrew, acting as left guide to the line of battle, ordered to the line of march more to the right, so as to strike the enemy's work in the middle of the line. I see from the Virginian, that Captain Pettigrew states that Archer's and Scales' Brigades did not reach the point attained by Pettigrew's. As to this point, I can be perfectly sure, as I was on the line, that Archer's and the two lieutenants, one, and the advance was continued. There can be no mistake about this.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Morris says:

"Soon after we emerged from the woods, Davis's Brigade, in front of us, became engaged with the enemy, but being exposed to a heavy flanking fire from the right, they were forced to fall back. They were then ordered to double quick. Soon Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigades became engaged in front and on our right. About the same time Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigades became engaged and we saw our men on the extreme right falling back. Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigades did not work a little in advance of us, and they were exposed to the enemy from his works immediately in their front, but were exposed to a flanking fire both right and left. They did not follow the road and some of them on the crest of the hill near the stone fence and beckoned us to come on. General Trimble ordered us to charge the enemy's works in our front. The order was given and we were engaged. General Trimble was wounded. About the time the right of our brigade made this charge, General Lane changed direction to the left, which caused the separation of the brigades, Archer's and all on the right of the colors of the Thirty-seventh in the brigade. We drove the enemy in front of us from the stone fence, and then from the position for at least half an hour. Right here, between the road and the stone fence (the enemy having disappeared), we became engaged with a flanking party on the left and were soon surrounded and captured. Six soldiers on the right of the enemy's works and among them the number was the lamented Lieutenant Battle, whose wound proved fatal. Lieutenant Horton was shot in the back of the left leg. The lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Pettigrew's and Archer's Brigades, remained longest on our right. Pickett's Division did not go far beyond our command."

Major E. L. Long, of the Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, says:

"I was captain of Company A, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry. Our regiment captured a part of the enemy's line, driving them a short distance. Some of my men were killed and captured inside the enemy's works."

Captain D. M. McIntyre, acting adjutant-general of Scales' Brigade, says:

"My brigade went into the enemy's works."

H. L. Guerrant says:

"Archer's Brigade entered the breast-works and remained there until driven out by the enemy's advancing flanks," thus fully sustaining General Trimble and Major Englehard.

"My command never moved forward more handsomely. The men reserved their fire in accordance with orders, until within good range of the enemy, and then they began to pour effective driving the cannoners from their pieces, completely silencing the guns in our immediate front and breaking the line of infantry on the crest of the hill."

Colonel Frye, who led Archer's Brigade, says:

"I heard Garrett give a command. Seeing his gesture of inquiry, I called out, 'Forward.' He gave the command a few seconds later he fell dead. A moment later a shot through my thigh prostrated me. The smoke soon became so dense that I could not see but only felt the enemy's fire. I got up and left (referring to a brigade which had just given away). All the regimental colors of my command reached the line of the remainder of the brigade, and many of the officers and men were killed while passing over it."

Major J. A. Englehard, adjutant-general of General Pender's Division, says:

"The point at which the troops with me struck the enemy's works projected farthest to the front. I recollect well, my horse having been shot, I leaped into the ranks, and the guns of the enemy to rest and watched with painful anxiety the fight on Pickett's right, for on their success meant the tenableness of our position. Surrounding me were the leaders of Pettigrew's, Archer's and of Pickett's Division, and it required all the resources at my command to prevent their following en masse the retreating enemy, and so did not permit them to follow. They were compelled to reach our lines, the enemy closing in from the right and left. We remained in quiet and undisputed possession of the enemy's work. The men, driven with victory, came to press forward."

"When General Trimble fell he sent a staff officer to tell General Lane he was wounded, and added, 'Well Lane has the lead now. I can't do it.' I had the honor to lead can't take these works, all hell could not do it."

Captain B. F. Little, Company E, Fifty-second North Carolina Regiment, says:

"I was shot when about fifty feet from the enemy's works, and the ground between the enemy's works and where I lay was thickly strewn with the bodies of the enemy's men, many having fallen immediately at the works. I do not think a single one ever got back to the rear, except those who were slightly wounded before."

wounded. And such was the case with the companies on either side of my company. When I was taken prisoner and borne to the rear I passed over their works and found some of my men killed and wounded immediately in the work."

By L. E. Bicknell, Lieutenant First Massachusetts Sharpshooters: "With regard to the blo watercraft on Pettigrew's side by the Eighth Ohio Regiment, the Ohio men say that they lay west of the Emmittsburg Road. If so, they must have been north and in front of the right of Ziegler's Grove as we faced them."

After we had swung down on the left flank to the lane we were struck

A Great Confede

On the 6th day of April, 1862, occurred the first great battle south of Virginia in the War of Secession of 1861-65, in which the Southern States fought for Independence against the States of the East, the North, the Middle West and the West, which still hold their places in the American Union.

The United States, by the census of 1860, had about 36,000,000 inhabitants of which 23,000,000, or two-thirds, were in the States that stood by the Union, while 10,000,000, of which 6,000,000 were whites and 4,000,000 negroes, nearly all slaves were in the States which seceded. Therefore the Northern section had a population of 20,000,000 from which to draw its armies, while the South had only 6,000,000 of white population from which it could put an army in the field.

Therefore further noted that, although the States of Delaware, Maryland, the western third of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri were slave States, they remained with the Union because, although they sent some soldiers to the Southern army, it is also to be noted that the Southern negro slaves were set free by act of war in those parts of the South that were permanently held by the Northern Army, and therefore their troops were enlisted in the Union Army.

The total enlistments in the Northern Army during the four years of the war were 2,859,132, and although the actual number of Southern enlistments is not known, the official records state that the Southerners fought against enormous odds—at least four to one—and they did this while their country was largely deficient in appliances for the manufacture of arms and munitions or for railroad maintenance and the means of transportation for armies and their supplies, creating conditions of disadvantage that were greatly aggravated by the blockade of all Southern ports, and the Northern sea fleet.

These dry details are suggested by the fact that this 6th day of April is the anniversary of a great battle and victory by the Southern Army, in which many Louisiana troops were engaged, and for that reason the writer states what is specially honored and celebrated by the veteran survivors who took part in that battle, and the occasion is generally honored throughout the State.

The South was invaded in 1861 by two Federal armies, one came from across the Potomac River, east of the Allegheny Mountains, and the other from across the Ohio, west of the mountains. General Albert Sidney Johnston, a tried and most able soldier, commanded the latter army along the west of the mountains, and they were posted along the northern boundary of Tennessee and close to the southern line of Kentucky. His force, which numbered about 20,000 men, though his line was not gathered into a concentrated army until after several assaults upon its detached forces it was withdrawn and concentrated at a place on the Tennessee River near the Southern boundary of the State, and it was named "The Army of Tennessee." The Northern Army, under General U. S. Grant, which it confronted was called "The Army of the Tennessee," and this distinction he kept in mind to prevent confusion.

It was Sunday when the battle was fought. The Confederates made the attack at daylight and were victorious at every point, driving the enemy to the rear, and his gunboats were lying in the river about 2 miles below the afternoon General Albert Sidney Johnston, the great commander, in the moment of a grand decisive victory, fell mortally wounded.

After the conflict revolved on General Beauregard, and the fighting was continued for some time, when it ceased, to be resumed next day, but during the night a Federal army of 25,000 men under General Buell came on through the night, and it was made on the enemy Monday morning, the arrival of Buell's army so changed the situation that the Confederate Army was withdrawn and retired southward to Corinth, Miss.

After some severe fighting around Corinth the Army of Tennessee was corinth on a grand movement north ward through Tennessee into Kentucky under command of General Bragg and in co-operation with General Kirby Smith, who in the latter part of the year advanced nearly to Louisville, Ky., and on the 4th of October, at Frankfort, the capital of that State, Hon. Richard Hawes was established as provisional Confederate Governor of Kentucky.

Then the Rebels will off mention the Northern government, and as a consequence a great army under General Rosecrans was sent against the Confederates. Several important battles were fought, among which were Perryville, Ky., October 8, and Stones River, Tenn., December 31, 1862. For a year, in 1863, Bragg and Rosecrans confronted and fought each other from Murfreesboro, June 23, to Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in Tennessee, November 23-25, 1863.

In May, 1864, General Joseph E. Johnston was given command, and his campaign extended from Rocky Face

Confederate Gen

Carter and Cutlers in Spotsylvania.

As we have had many queries concerning the Spotsylvania Carters and Cutlers, we submit abstracts of the Spotsylvanian records of their wills and deeds of persons bearing these honored names:

1750—Joseph Carter (will of). Date, 16th January, 1750, probated May 1, 1751. Mentions wife Catherine, son Joseph, son John, daughter Mary, daughter Elizabeth, son George Carter, son Robert Carter, daughter Katy Carter.

1768—Rice Curtis (will of) mentions wife Elizabeth, son Rice, Philip Vincent Vass and Henry Pendleton, three youngest daughters.

1783—Rice Curtis (will of), August 8, 1783, mentions Rice Curtis, Mary Vass, Elizabeth Waller, Frances Carter, and Jane Curtiss, probated in 1774.

A. P. Hill's men, who faced Ziegler's Grove upon our right and rear so forcibly that I had given the order to "left wheel backwards firing," and the order was being executed when Hill's men abandoned our rear. It is my strong impression that the Ohio Regiment pitched into Hill's men, who were pitching into our flank and rear, remember distinctly that our artillery, under the right seeing our imminent danger, poured in the grape and canister upon our rear assailants in a lively manner.

Respectfully,
Captain Company J, Third North Carolina Infantry.

Battle Anniversary.

Ridge, on May 5, to Atlanta, July 29, when Hood took command. His command ended fatally at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864.

Thus the Confederate Army of Tennessee saw tremendous service in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky and Georgia, as one of the two grand, historic armies of the South, and if it was so unfortunate, as sometimes not to have a commander worthy of its splendid heroism, fortitude and devotion, its deeds are recorded in history and its survivors know and the whole world can learn that it did all that men can do. Its festival deserves to be celebrated and remembered forever.—The Picayune.

Editor Confederate Column:

Dear Sir,—I hope the inclosed will reach you in your paper. The names may reach some who might wish to remember their dead in this far-away graveyard. The little band of devoted day-laborers of Confederacy in Cincinnati should not appeal in vain. The Richmond Chapter always sends some contribution each year.

Very truly,
MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH.

April 27.
To the United Daughters of the Confederacy:

Greeting from the Johnson's Island Graveyard Commission, owners of the Johnson's Island, Ohio, Confederate Stockade Cemetery, costing some \$1,200, where lie over 1,500 soldiers of the South.

We unveiled in the old graveyard in June, 1910, a splendid Moses Ezekiel bronze statue, twenty-one feet high, erected by us to honor the memory of one that Northern Isle every year, and we are sure that you will feel it a sacred privilege to contribute a small urn for flowers for that occasion.

Every flower most delights from those streetops; no magnolia blossoms shed there a sweet perfume; no mockingbirds sing there a roundelay, and only the soft hymn of summer tell to the sun and the stars the story of that heroic long ago.

But the women of the South—descendants of those Cavaliers who fought for Dixie—will never forget the resting places of their dead, and rejoice to know they are cared for and their ashes secured forever from desecration.

No matter how small the contribution, it will be gratefully received and expended by our flower committee for the benefit of the cemetery.

Every State in the South is represented by the dead in that prison pen cemetery.

Excuse ours, comrades of the memorial cause.

THE JOHNSON'S ISLAND CEMETERY COMMISSION.

P. S. Money should be forwarded to Mr. Max E. Hudson, secretary and chairman of decoration of graves, 441 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Soldiers of Virginia Buried on Johnson's Island.

Colonel Carnnel Fox, Seventy-ninth Virginia.

Captain I. M. Gregory, Ninth Virginia

Samuel Ash, citizen, Doddridge Co., Va.

J. J. Bevin, French's Virginia Battalion.

D. D. Christian, Company E, 128th Virginia.

D. C. Christian, Company E, 129th Virginia.

Peter Cole, Company I, Sixtieth Virginia.

P. D. Conway, Company A, Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry.

G. M. Cummings, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry or Seventeenth Cavalry.

L. Dunn, E. W. Company C, Twenty-second Virginia.

James Fergusha, citizen, Virginia.

W. W. Fuller, gunner of Queen of West Virginia.

John Harrison, guerrilla, Virginia.

Lieutenant I. M. Hill, Company L, Nineteenth Virginia, later of Seventeenth Virginia.

Adjutant I. L. Hodd, Company B, Fifty-ninth Virginia Infantry.

Captain Thomas Jefferson Lewis, Company C, Third Virginia.

Lieutenant I. Ligon, Company C, Fifty-third Virginia.

Lieutenant W. H. Michael, Fifty-ninth Virginia.

Lieutenant I. A. Musselman, Fifty-ninth Virginia.

Lieutenant Parks, Company C, Sixteenth Virginia.

Lieutenant Tobias Ruess, Company C, Forty-sixth Virginia Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. Spinks, Virginia Cavalry, Company K.

James W. Thompson, Company B, Twenty-fifth Virginia.

Willis Thompson, Company A, Forty-sixth Virginia.

Lieutenant John Welsh, Company B, Fortieth Virginia.

Lieutenant Henry Welkinson, Company B, Ninth Virginia Infantry.

Captain W. W. Wynn, Company G, Sixty-fourth Virginia.

A ffer, Company G, Sixty-fourth Virginia.

A Confederate soldier, Sixty-fourth Virginia.

A Confederate soldier, Virginia.

Unknown, Virginia.

Unknown, Virginia.

Unknown, Virginia.

Unknown, Virginia.

Dispatch

ITALIAN COLUMN

tions wife Elizabeth, son Henry, daughter Sally Carter, son Charles, son John, daughter Ann Stevens, daughter Molly Massie, daughter Elizabeth Davenport, son George, daughter Frances Ecuff, son Stevens son John, son towards Ann Dawson, February 4, 1773.

1750—Elizabeth Carter (will of), December 20, 1750, mentions children, George, Ann, Molly, John, Henry, Elizabeth, Daniel and Charles.

1752—Will of Joseph Allen mentions daughter Rachel, daughter Barbara, son Joseph, daughter Winifred, son Samuel, daughters Anner, Mary and Susan.

1753—Captain John Carter (will of), made in 1770, probated in 1783, mentions children Robert, John, Rice, William, daughter Frances, married Curtis, daughter Martha, son-in-law Rice Curtis.

1802—William Carter (will of), November 26, 1802, mentions wife Francis, daughter Lucy Aylette, Elizabeth Belinda, son Rice, son John, son Guilford D., son Rencyon, daughter Sarah,

ter, half-brother Robert; half-sister Elizabeth, son-in-law Edmund Foster, married Sarah; son-in-law Rice Conner, married Frances; grand-daughter Peocy Carter, daughter of John Carter.

Deaths.

Deed Book F, page 75. Date of death, 17th November, 1761. Deed parties, George Carter, to Wm. Carter, shows at Frances, daughter of Rice Cutlis, married Wm. Carter.

Deed Book E, page 31, date of death, 17th November, 1761. Deed parties, George Carter, to Wm. Carter, shows at Frances, daughter of Rice Cutlis, married Wm. Carter.

Deed Book E, page 17, shows George Carter, of Buckingham, and John Carter, of Spotsylvania, were brothers.

Deed Book H, p. 531, dated April 31, 1774, shows John Carter's wife to be Hannah. (This John was son of Henry.)

Deed Book L, p. 495, dated August 1, 1779. Deed between Rice Curtis and his children. Names Frances, his wife, and children, Nancy, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Margaret, George Bartemans and James.

Deed Book K, p. 304, date of commission, report, May 5, 1784; date of omission to record, August 1, 1844. Partition of John Carter's land; names a widow as Hannah Carter.

Deed Book L, p. 183. Date of death, 27th August, 1774. Deed parties, John Carter, Francis, his wife; John Carter, Mary, his wife; Rice Carter, Frances, his wife; Margaret Marshall, William Marshall, Ann, his wife; William Sutton, his wife; Richard Hays, John Carter, Beverly, his wife; Joseph Sutton, Judy, his wife; Lucy Carter, Robert Carter, a deed conveying land to William Marshall.

Deed Book L, p. 486. Date of death, April 18, 1788. Deed from Rice Curtis and Frances, his wife; Ann Curtis, John Curtis, Sarah Curtis and Elizabeth Curtis, William Carter.

Deed Book L, p. 829. Date of death, October 26, 1793. Deed between John Carter and Winifred, his wife, and John Elson.

Deed Book L, p. 552. Date of death, May 1, 1794. Deed from Captain John Carter and Mary, his wife, and Margaret Marshall to Dr. Robert Wellford.

Bonds.

Bond of John Carter as guardian of Robert Carter and Elizabeth Matilda Carter. Bond given May 14, 1784. Will book 1772-1798, p. 582.

Deed Book C, p. 13. John Carter's estate August 2, 1784. Mentions wife, Hannah; son, Captain John Rice Curtis, and Frances, his wife; Robert Goodloe and Martha, his wife; John Hays and Ann, his wife; Captain John Marshall and Sarah, his wife; Captain Richard Stevens and Mary Beverly, his wife; Miss Lucy Carter, Miss Judy Carter, Miss Margaret Carter, Miss Mary Carter, Miss Elizabeth Matilda Carter and Miss Sarah Kenyon Thomas.

(The following two items we obtained from the records of Wm. G. Stuard, who got them from Lancaster County records.)

Deed, Lancaster, May 23, 1749, from John Carter, of Stafford, and Mary, his wife, conveying five acres in Lancaster, Maryland, to Henry Carter. Henry Carter by his will, 1752, left to his son, Gary Carter, and the said Gary Carter, dying intestate, the land was inherited by his eldest brother, the said John Carter.

There was a Henry Carter, Justice of Lancaster, in 1728. Major Thomas Carter, who died in 1700, left a son, Henry.

Tombs of Lees.

The following extracts from a letter from John W. C. Davis are so interesting to antiquarians that we print them.

"The first permanent settlement of the Lee family was 'Motholic.' There the tomb of Richard (2) Lee, son of the emigrant. A large oak tree mentioned in his will (1618) was standing in 1850. Proof from the County records and from the old tombstones testify that Governor Thomas Lee, who built Stratford, and his son, Richard, were yet living in 1680. The tomb of Richard (2) Lee in the old 'Motholic' burying ground. From the records it would appear that these graves are all bricked up.

"The old house, in the house, then old 'Monomy Hall,' the seat of councillor Carter, was burned in 1850. I well remember the house and can furnish a plan of the house, and the date of its destruction, drawn by a descendant of Councillor Carter only a few months before it burned. Should you wish to perpetuate these things, there are no more to be got, but I can remember the appearance and arrangement of the old house.

"Fithian's account of the place is not altogether correct—as proved by a recent excavation of the old foundation walls, still standing, made by Thomas L. Amest, the present owner, and myself.

"Another old Colonial house of this neighborhood—'Peckstone'—of the old seats of the Corbins and Turbertons—was burned some fifteen or twenty years ago. From my recollections, and that of several of the old residents, there are yet some columns left, and I can furnish you drawings of the old house and its internal arrangements.

"I own and live at 'Hickory Hill,' the original seat of the Lee family. The old house was burned in 1830, but I have a picture of the old house drawn and painted under the direction of my mother, who lived here until she died, and I have also the lady of the house, after her mother's death for seven years before the house burned. I have also the plan of the house furnished by her; and I have also the old foundation walls, and the old foundation walls. We could all be glad to know more of any of the old places that are now passed into oblivion, and it looks like a good thing to recover facts which are yet available."

It seems the fate of Virginia mansions to be consumed by fire. Peckstone, Hickory Hill, Amest, Carter's and Fithian's, are all now ruins. The memory of many another within the memory of man.

Tomlin.

There were some Tomlins in our Tomlin genealogy printed some time ago which we now correct.

First Robert Tomlin married Rebecca, probably Taylor, as he leaves a legacy to my mother George Taylor and wife, Martha. Then Robert married Esther Walker, daughter, John Walker, issue two sons, Robert and Walker. Robert married Susanah Walker, issue eight children, but I do not know the names of the descendants of Moore Fauntleroy Tomlin in Maryland, there are no descendants of that line living.

Walker married a daughter of Fauntleroy, George Heale Fauntleroy, by whom he had four children, one died young and left no children; one was daughter and left no children; one married a daughter of George Heale and issue, and the descendants of the other would people a country and lived from New Orleans to Canada.

Sarah Fauntleroy, wife of Walker Tomlin, brought an estate left him by George Heale Fauntleroy, only child of Moore Fauntleroy by his first wife, Miss Heale, and who inherited from his mother a share in the Tomlin estate. The Tomlins must give up their Fauntleroy claim.

Some years ago we found, where, we cannot tell, this assertion:

"Mrs. Sarah Tomlin, daughter of George Barrett and his wife, Elizabeth Hill," I cannot but wonder if they are the same person.

The name of Littlepage appears for the first time in this family, the child being named Judith Littlepage. There is a bill of Edmund Littlepage leaving daughter Judith to care of "my sister Frances Amott." Judith was child of George Amott and his wife, and her mother by second wife, Mary Hill. Judith to have no part if she recovered